

# Knoxville Chronicle

VOL. I. KNOXVILLE, TENN., FRIDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 3, 1871. NO. 295.

## LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

### FOREIGN NEWS BY THE CABLE.

**Bourbaki and Army in Switzerland.**

**Election Ordered for National Assembly**

**Congressional and Washington News.**

### MISCELLANY.

**BOURBARK'S ARMY IN SWITZERLAND.**

**Election Ordered for the French National Assembly.**

**FRENCH NEWS.**

**BORDEAUX, Feb. 1.**—The Bordeaux Government has issued a decree ordering an election for the National Assembly on the 8th of February. It disqualifies for election to the Assembly members of families residing out of France since 1789, and all who acted as Imperial official candidates in past elections, or held office as Senators, Ministers or Counsellors of the State under the Empire, and Prefects who have accepted office between the years of 1851 and 1870.

**Jules Simon** has arrived here. **LONDON, Feb. 1.**—An official dispatch announces that Bourbaki's army, 8,000 strong, entered Switzerland to-day.

**General Chanzy** accepts the armistice. The mail lines have been re-established between Paris, Havre, and Dieppe.

**BORDEAUX, Feb. 2.**—It is reported that Manteuffel has refused to recognize the armistice, and, disregarding the protests of the French commander, continued hostilities, forcing the Army of the East to surrender or retreat into Switzerland. Gen. Cleuchart, who now commands the Army of the East, has made a treaty with the Swiss Government and crossed the line with the whole army. Gen. Billot covers the retreat.

### ENGLISH NEWS.

**LONDON, Feb. 1.**—The *Times*, in an editorial, says the Bordeaux decree ordering elections will greatly jeopardize the continued existence of a republican form of government, inasmuch as it will afford an irresistible stimulus to intrigue and conspiracy.

The refusal of the ex-Empress of the French to sign the capitulation is regarded by all classes of the people and the journals with approval.

### SPANISH NEWS.

**MADRID, Jan. 31.**—At a grand review, 40,000 troops took an oath of fidelity to the King.

It is stated that prominent persons, identified with the former dynasty, are implicated in Prim's assassination.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

**BERLIN, Feb. 1.**—Only open letters for Paris are posted.

**FLORENCE, Feb. 1.**—The Chamber of Deputies, by a vote of 291 to 282, resolved to transfer the capital to Rome.

**ZURICH, Feb. 1.**—The 24th French corps has escaped the grasp of the Germans and is moving toward Lyons.

## CONGRESSIONAL.

### HOUSE.

**WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.**—The bill for the collection of indebtedness of certain Southern railroads to the United States, passed.

The Outrage Committee is in session, examining more North Carolina witnesses. About fifty have been examined thus far. The Committee is not expected to complete the investigation this session, but will make a partial report before its close.

The bill to provide for the collection of debts from Southern railroad corporations, and authorizing the Secretary of War to compromise, adjust and settle the suits on such terms, as to amount and time of payment, as may be just and equitable and calculated to protect the interests of the Government, passed.

The bill extending the time for the completion of the St. Croix and Bayfield Railroad elicited much opposition to land grants, and the bill was re-committed, which is equivalent to rejection, as the committee will not be called this session.

During the discussion, Kelley, of Pennsylvania, said he would vote for no original grant of land other than such as would be necessary to construct a great Southern trans-continental road. The people of the South were entitled to such a grant, and he had so said when interrogated by his constituents.

### SENATE.

Saulsbury moved a reconsideration of the resolution for the relief of France and Prussia, in order to correct the grammatical inaccuracies in it, which are disgraceful to the Senate and the American people. The motion was rejected.

The bill came up suspending the use of the present spirit meter. Several Senators spoke in favor of the bill, as the meter is exact in reporting results, and oppressive to distillers. Objection was made to its present consideration, and the bill went over. This bill had already passed the House.

The bill allowing the same drawbacks to exported brandy as are accorded to rum and alcohol, with the amendment that the drawbacks will not be allowed until the law goes into effect, passed.

The bill dividing Virginia into two judicial districts passed, and goes to the President.

The bill for a mail service subsidy for the Gulf of Mexico was discussed without action until adjournment.

### HOME NEWS.

**CHICAGO, Feb. 2.**—The report that the peach buds had been killed by frost is untrue.

**SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 2.**—A steamer for Yokohama took eleven hundred barrels of flour.

An Oregon boy named Brown, who failed to get the Governor's help to a naval cadetship, visited Washington on his own hook, saw President Grant himself, was indorsed by the Pacific Senators, got his commission, and is now in the Annapolis Academy as cadet at large.

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## WASHINGTON.

**Congressman Butler after the Chicago Republican.**

**WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.**—The expenditures of the Government during January were \$500,000.

Congressman Butler, of Tennessee, intends suing the Chicago *Republican* for \$15,000 for slander.

It is positively asserted that the Cabinet makers are again at work for a re-organization after the 4th of March, but the intention is denied in a high quarter.

Boards of Trade, and other commercial and financial institutions throughout the North, are taking measures to provision the destitute portions of France. They will ask the Government for a vessel to transport the provisions.

V. King was confirmed Collector of Customs for the District of Pamlico, North Carolina, and Blackburn Collector of Customs for the Sixth District of Tennessee. There were no Southern nominations.

### "HOW EDUCATION MAKES MEN MISERABLE."

**For Harding and the Whig Register.**

It is not necessary that a boy who learns a trade is compelled to follow it all his life. Governor Palmer, of Illinois, was a country blacksmith once, and began his political career as a Constable in Macoupin county. A Circuit Judge in the central part of Illinois was once a tailor. Hon. Thomas Hoyle, a rich and eminent lawyer of Illinois, was a hok binder. Erasmus Corning, of New York, too lame to do hard labor, commenced life as a shop boy in Albany. When he applied for employment, first he was asked: "Why, what can you do little boy?" "I can do as I am bid," was the answer that secured him a place. Senator Wilson, of Massachusetts, was a shoemaker; Thurlow Weed, a canal boat driver, ex-Governor Stone, of Iowa, was a cabinet maker, which trade the late Hon. Stephen A. Douglas also worked at in his youth. Large numbers of men of prominence, now living, have risen from humble life by dint of industry, without which talent is as useless as a gold coin on a barren island. Work alone, makes men bright, and it does not depend on the kind of work you have to do whether you will rise or not. It depends on how you do it.

### AN ABRUPT RESPONSE TO A SERENADE.

—A correspondent of the Philadelphia *Press* gives the following reminiscence of Henry Clay:

He was stopping at the United States Hotel, and in the evening a large crowd collected in the street in front of the hotel, and called loudly for "Clay!" "Clay!" For a considerable time he did not respond. At length, however, he appeared, apparently not very well pleased with this persistent demand on his time, and he spoke as follows:

"FELLOW-CITIZENS: You that have wives had better go home to them; you that have sweethearts had better be enjoying their society, and you that have neither had better go home to your mothers. As for me, I intend to spend the evening in the society of these ladies," pointing to the parlor of the hotel.

The crowd could hardly have been more surprised if a shell had burst in their midst. A dead silence prevailed for a moment, and then they slowly and sullenly dispersed.

### UNLIMITED CREDIT.

—Harper's Drawer has the following: "An enterprising and fair dealing business man in Augusta, Maine, was lately met at the door of his grocery by an honest looking Frenchman, an entire stranger to him, who asked if he had a barrel of flour. 'I can pay half cash down, and balance next Saturday,' said the merchant, without hesitation, turned to one of his clerks, and with a kindly smile upon the would-be owner of the barrel of flour, said: 'This good man wants to get trusted for a barrel of flour; he'll pay half down and the rest next Saturday. I'll risk him; he's good as gold; open a fresh barrel, weigh out half, deliver it in good shape at his house, put the barrel away safely, and take it down next Saturday when he pays the balance; never refuse to trust an honest looking man for bread.' It was done, the money paid, and the French gentleman departed rejoicing in an abundance of flour and unlimited credit."

### HOW A HOG SWEATS.

—Not like a horse or a man, but through his forelegs. There is a spot on each leg just below the knee, in the form of a sweat. Through this the sweat passes off, and it is necessary that this be kept open. If it gets closed up, as is sometimes the case, the hog will get sick, he will appear stiff and cramped, and unless he gets relief it will go hard with him. To cure him simply open the pores. This is done by rubbing the spot with a corn cob, and washing with warm water. —*The Rural World.*

### AN HEIR TO MARSHAL BAZAINE.

—Since his "residence" at Wilhelmshoe the Emperor Napoleon has twice driven into Cassel to pay visits to Bazine on a visit of congratulation upon the birth of an heir to the Marshal. This event, on the 13th of December, was hailed with joy and satisfaction, as the only other son of the Marshal had died some time since.

### LABOR PARTY AND LABOR CANDIDATES.

—Delegates from all the States representing the national labor party are to meet at Columbus, Ohio, on the third Wednesday in October, for the purpose of nominating candidates for the offices of President and Vice-President of the United States.

The married women of Brownstown, Ind., are on the war path, and have held a public meeting, in which they "resolved" against "worthless, lazy, whining husbands, resembling so many indolent Egyptian mummies."

This is the curt reply of Horace Greeley to Wendell Phillips: "You do not expect," says Mr. Phillips, "to find a martyr in an editorial chair." "No, nor do we expect to find one on application to a lecture-bureau. We are more likely to get a pharisee."

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## Mr. Peter Limerick Desires to be Heard

**on the Subject of Immigration—His Views at Length, in Short.**

**Editor, and "my friends" of our paper:**

I am glad that General Harden has pronounced his views in so able a communication. The article is mine, I adopt them. As the speech reporter of the central democratic committee of the United States, I approve their ritten remarks of the General. In fact, I have cut a copy of them out of a newspaper and affix my official signature onto the back thereof and slide the hole away too be preserved as a stupendous relic in the archives of our nestled democratic party.

I mite and fu observations too the truly grate work of General Harden; and I do so. What I sa is merely as comitatory notes on the original.

But, first, I remark that General Harden's and my views also, too be well understood, must be compared with grate organick principles. In one sense, we take ground against the old American doctrine that it was rite for us whites—Irish and Dutch—to cum over under the lead of Columbus and settle onto the country, and drive off the ingens. The support of that doctrine was, that there was more room than the ingens could occupy, and that that work almost no land at all, and knn nothing about making whisky, and so fourth; and hence, we had a rite too move onto the situation. It must be borne in mind that an equivalent for driving the ingens out of the country, we interceded the nigger into it. Well, up too the time the Government supprest us, we prospered finely; and bi the aid of General Frank Poe Blare in the Sennett, and the grate and good work affected bi the legislature of this State, and other triumphs of a like character folloing and to follo, we will yid too well.

But this thing of emigration must be stooped. If not, the most dier consequences too the democracy will be emmmently unavoidable.

A large majority of this emigrashian gese rite into the republican party. It rite mostly with that party in the late war, in which we made the effort too make slavery a perpetual insititoshian. But fur this emigrashian element the richious seedeed. Now, for the same reason, the infucks must be stooped, or it will be next too impossible for us too get our lost cause so reserected up as too make it paramount. If voters of slich a kind, skums as the original states it, fluds into the State, of what use will the grate case of "Smith vs. es. Brazzleton" and others like it be unto us? Simply nnn a taw!

There must be a end too aww things, and this emigrashian must speedily bay its seed. That is, for a while it was rite for the people too come over from the old world too find good homes hear, aeking under the argument that the world was made for the people in it, no matter wher tha was born, and that freeman had a rite to go wher tha pleased, so tha obade the laws.

But now the thing has got too take a turn. It was rite for the same of over peopler democracy; the edducational tenets of which is well set forth bi General Harden's grate Stat paper—for so it is. Noledge must be kept awa from them that it is necessary for us too flid the place of over nigger slaves with. And, we leaders of the South, must have niggers of sum kind, comparatively speaking, till we arrange too return over abnormal black niggers too thar normal slave children.

Over true Democracy has a grate work before it. It must wquelsh evry thing in the shape of comon skule systems. Aww onor! too the wize and abel members of the Stat's present house and Sennate. Ther work has been well done. Aww the lack of making too themselves trooly grate names is the failure too withdraw the aggricuturel skript funds, so as to allow ther investment in the establishment of first clas dis-Tills.

### FOR FARMERS.

It is a well known fact that there are breeds of horses, cows, sheep and hogs greatly superior to those generally to be found in this country. These superior breeds, when grown, are worth fully double as much as our common ones, often many times more. And yet they will cost not one dollar more to raise them; and in the case of fine blooded hogs and cattle, not so much.

Why, then, will our farmers continue to raise such seedy, shabby, miserable, worn out stock? Why? Can they give any reason for such conduct? Are they anxious to sell their stock for double what they are getting now for it? If so, then try the experiment of improved stock. Let a few farmers in each neighborhood unite together and send one of their number to Kentucky, and let one purchase a fine bull, one a fine ram, one a fine hog and one a fine stallion, and my word for it, in three years, their profits from stock will be more than double what they are now.

Come, farmers, shake off your indifference to your own interests, wake up from your sleep, do as your brothers are doing in other States, and show the world that here, even here, you intend to move with the world.

Slovenliness, indifference, carelessness and ignorance in farming may do for a people who don't improve, and who don't care to improve—for a people who are content to remain poor; but they will not do for a people who are wide awake and growing rich. No such people ever grow rich, or educate their children, or improve their houses, or plant shade trees of flowers, or take an agricultural paper, or take stock in a fair, or renovate their worn out lands, or make a prosperous community. Such a people purchase fruit trees from adventurers at 35 cents, when they could get better trees, raised at home, by reliable men, for 15 cents.

When will our farmers awake from their amazing indifference? FARMER.

### A RUSS OF COTTON.

—On Monday four steamers, four ships and one brig arrived at Liverpool from the United States with an aggregate of 22,040 bales of cotton, and were followed yesterday by a steamer and ship with 5,749 more.

A letter to Victor Emmanuel, congratulating him on the thorough establishment of Italian unity, signed by gentlemen prominent in mechanic, social and scholarly positions, headed by Gov. Claffin, is soon to be sent from Boston.

## State Items.

**The *Fidelle*, lately published at Carthage,**

will be removed to Huntsville, Alabama, and issued at that place.

A saloon keeper in Nashville keeps a temperance pledge behind his bar and does his level best to induce bad paying customers to sign it.

The losses of the Edgefield, Henderson and Nashville Railroad are rapidly pushing the work to completion. A gap of only eight or ten miles remains unfinished, and even that is nearly ready for the rails.

The Tennessee Legislature has passed a bill changing the qualifications of jurors. It provides that no juror shall be incompetent by reason of having formed an opinion from any published statement of the offense with which the party arraigned is charged, unless the writer of the article professes to have been a witness of the fact, which must affirmatively appear.

### THE INDIANS CHIVING PEACE.

A telegram has been received at the War Department from Col. Flint, commanding Fort Laramie, dated January 28, stating that Bull Bear, with seventy lodges of Southern Cheyennes, is there, and wishes permission to go south of the Arkansas with his people to their reservation. He says he came north to avoid the trouble that Bull Bull got into, and as that trouble is over he wants to return peacefully. Col. Flint says these Indians have behaved well since they have come north. He is afraid of his horses is also at Fort Laramie with about sixty lodges. Red Cloud was expected to arrive there on the 28th. General Angur says these Indians belong south, and recommends that authority be given him to send them with an escort to Fort Wallace, and that Gen. Pope then should be directed to send them to their reservation. Gen. Sherman recommends that the request of Gen. Angur be granted. The matter has been referred by Secretary Beckup to the Interior Department.

### REMEDY FOR HEAVEL.

The *Times* says: "Whatever increases the distension of the digestive organs, aggravates the complaint by increasing the difficulty of expanding the lungs; therefore for the diet should consist of a liberal allowance of good oats and a limited quantity of the best timothy hay. Abstain from over-dissension of the lungs by too violent and too sudden exertion, particularly after eating. The food should be regularly given, in moderate quantities only; all the food given should be moistened; water should be sparingly given, particularly in the working hours; at night a moderate quantity may and should be allowed, but on no account let a horse drink his fill at a trough."

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**THE UNDERSIGNED, WM. H. WILSON AND R. McCHERRY, both of Knoxville, Tenn.,**

have this day formed a limited copartnership for the purpose of carrying on the business of General Commission Merchants in the city of Knoxville, under the style and firm of Wilson & Co. Said copartnership is to commence on the 1st day of February, 1871, and to continue until the 31st day of January, 1872.

The said Wm. H. Wilson is the general partner, and the said R. McCherry will be the special partner, who has contributed the sum of five thousand dollars toward the capital of said copartnership.

WM. H. WILSON, General Partner.

R. McCHERRY, Special Partner.

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